CONGRESS.

Speech by Senator Pool on Southern Outrages.

Necessity for Federal Protection for Loyal Citizens.

Discussion in the House Over the Ku Klux Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 81, 1971. CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, pon Mr. Sherman's resolution directing the unities to report in favor of Ku Klux legisla-

by the investigation in which a band of negroes, disguised in missingry of Ku Kiux, with shirts over their leads, were promptly punished for having committee depredations upon other negroes. Their prompt punishment was due to the fact that, unlike the real Ku Kiux, they had no organization at their backs to protect them. After commenting upon the extensive ramifications and influence of these secret organizations, whose power was great emosph to protect their activations, whose power was great emosph to protect their activation in the State course and whose activations in the state out of the course and whose activations are described in the state of the government of the coentrication on the part was measured and the reconstruction measures, he said that if the government described in the state of the desperatoes. His opinion was that some mist but irran measures amount be adopted, with the plan understanding hast if these failed marial law would be recorded to another former insurrectionary states remained to a territorial condition. A fear of marinal law would prove a wholesome cheek upon Ku Kiuz.

At one o clock P. M. an adjournment over from to-day till Maniay was ordered, by 35 to 14.

His Foot, then resumed, with an intimation that his speech would occupy the remainder of the day. Reviewing the second and political condition of the South, he charged upon the democratic party of the North was at their back. The efforts of Southern Lingists in the inception of the section is above the depolarable of the second of the section is above to show the ecopies the deplorable consequences of a divided. I man were multiple by the assurances of the section is above to the helion to show the people the deplorable would be with them. When in rebellion to people and so the house of the section is always to the deplorable of the south of the section of the section of the section of the deplorable of the section of the section of the deplorable of the section of the section of the deplorable of the section of the section

BLAIR, (cem.) of Mo., remarked that the example for a step had been set by the United States Senate. POOL replied that the bad example of the democratic run of 1838 in a vising resistance to reconstruction had after the Kutx. hatel the Ku Kur.

Blair was then awarded the floor, and at a quarter
three the Senate went into executive seasion and
equanty adjourned thi Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1871. EXPENSE OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY. ish an estimate of the number of pounds of paper that will e required to replace the present bank circulation, and the out per pound of the distinctive paper now used for legal notes, fractional notes and bonds, prior to 1870; the

EVENING SESSION ORDERED. lour to haif-past seven o'clock this evening, for debate merely. He made this suggestion because so many gentle-ment desired to address the House on the bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. After a general conversation this was agreed to, and it was further agreed that to-morrow should be devoted to debate

ENFORCING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. House then resumed the consideration of the Four-Amendment Enforcement bill, FARNSWORTH (rep), of Ill., said he did not know that any objection to the first section, but was opposed to he had any objection to the Brit section, but not know that the second and third sections and gave the grounds for his dissent particularly to that part which says that if the constituted authorities of a State shall either be unable to or shall (all my refuse protection to the people in their rights, and shall fall or neglect, through the project authorities then apply to the President for aid in their behalf, such facts shall apply to the Freeniant for aid in their behalf, such facts shall be deemed a denia of the equal protection of the law, and is all rule cases it shall be issued in protection of the law, and is all rule cases it shall be issued for the President to interaction of the superscion of auch insurrection. He discussed that is a superscion of auch insurrection. He discussed that is a superscion of auch insure constitution and the replace to a show that it does not confer the right to legislate for the Blaties as to persons. They did many things during the war which they were obliged to do, and afterwards, because of the bad influence of Andrew Johnson's administration, things which would not be justified in times of peace. They, too, had passed laws which they did not dare to bring before the Supreme Court. He would again go to the verge of the constitution to save the nation's life, but this is not the time. In sometimeton, he said he did not believe in centralism and be abeliation of State lines.

We should as the constitution of Ohio, referred to an ominion of

In conclusion, he said he did not believe in communian and the abolition of State lines.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, referred to an opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, who, reserving to our dual system of government, regarded the State and national governments as but one whole. The states exercised their power under the constitution, in obedience to the constitution and subject to the limitations of the constitution; not for the purpose of destroying, but enforcing that instrument. It was too last to druits whether Congress cound by constitutional enactment enforce the rights of the people of this malion against combinations in the States. This right was asserted under the administration of Washington and when the approval. In connection with his argument he denut whether Congress cound by constitutional enactment enforce the rights of the people of this mation against combinations in the states. This right was assured under the administration of Washington and me. his approval. In connection with his argument he referred to the act of 1748, authorizing the President to call out the milita, Act, to suppress insurrection and unlawful combinations, 4c. These have been the provisions of the west aims the foundation of the government. There might be provisions in this bill not necessary: if so, he would seek the privilege of amenting it. As to the general power of Congress to legislate in behalf of all ion efficient previsions and all the express negative provisions of the constitution he had no doubt, for the reason that it is a closed question. He amendment of the United States in all there had, privileges and immunities, and also quoteed from Daniel Webner as to the excress of the national authority. New limitations of power had been piaced on the States by the last amendments to the constitution. The first eight articles of the old amendments bound the nation, but by the new limitations of power had been piaced on the States by the last amendments bound the nation, but by the new limitations of the load amendments bound the nation, but by the new limitations of the load amendments bound the nation, but by the new limitation in the ball. It conferred upon they think the state of the people, a view which has aiready been adopted by the people, a view which has aiready been adopted by the people, a view which has aiready been adopted by the people, a view which has aiready been adopted by the people, a view which has aiready been adopted by the people, a view which has aiready been adopted by the people, a view which has aiready been adopted by the people, a view which has aiready been adopted by the people, a view which has aiready been adopted by the people, a view which has aiready been adopted by the people, a view and and the constitution of an ourraged with on t

remaileration.

RESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE COUPLATION OF ROME.

motion of Mr. BRODES, (dem.) of N. Y., a resolution adopted that the Scoretary of State be requested, if not apatible with the vabile interests, to communicate as of any correspondence between the departments and timister Plenicountury in Florance in relation to the nation of Rome by the Ming of Italy, and what correspondence that then place since December 1, 1806.

Flouse, at half-past four, took a recess until half past 1.9 M.

onblican changels, and to silence the democratic masses in the Southern States. Disperate deseases require desperate control as The burners and abscesses are rast extending to the seat of vitality. This bull was identical in already with that proposed by General Butter. So far as hostility to the accordance in the South are nonecosed the charges are groundless and malicious and are increased by bad men at the respublican party for political purposes. Whatever disorders exist in that section may be a controlled to the charges are groundless and as south of the section of the controlled purposes.

condemned its provisions as unconstitutional and a se-lor of power.

Mr. Shrildon, (rep.) of La., believed the constitutional and a series and a supercially when consistent with the digest of above, and a public security. Therefore it was competent for reas to pass saws in order to accurate the all citizens the rivileges and immunities guaranteed by the constitute produced the great difficulty in the South was the want of lower. The disorders there we a traceable to this norre than to any other. The songer those States aught to rely on their own resources the sonner would apply an authorities afford security to like and property. I observe that such a condition of alians existed it

constitution all its prescriptive clauses, and the result has been that the State is steadily improving in peace and good order.

Mr. Moneor, (rep.) of Ohlo, said that in a large district of the South life, therity and property are insecure to an extent most significant and yet the authors of the crimes are not convicted, and the States fail to protect their victims. England, Fruesia and the United States protect their respective clinicus abroad. Was it only when industrious citiens are scourged or maimed on our own not that doubts are entertained as to the constitutional power to protect them. Tals was the language of the peace of the oil. It proposes only to resort to an old principle to meet a new contingency.

Mr. Anonian, (dom.) of Md., complimented Mr. Sheldon for the sentiments which he had uttered. Harmony and concord prevail in Louisians. It showed that the republican party hat been kind to an oppressed people. Let one republican member from every decastion speak in the same kind and generous manner, and soon peace will rely all over the land. With regard to the penning bit he did not apack in behalf of the South only, but in benait of all the American people; for this measure struck directly at the foundation of their liberties. This bill was the out mustion of the moreometric by the ranical party on the constitution; one following the other with increased magnitude, lie then criticised the bill, arguing that it proposed a daurpation of the protect citicises, and this would afford a prefext for the interposition of the President, Even if civil war should not result innocent blood would be an easy matter to show that the rate authorities are unable to protect citicises, and this would afford a prefext for the interposition of the President.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.

and the Result. WASHINGTON, March 30, 1871.

The present administration has, by a series of elaborate experiments, established the fact that federal interferences in United States Senatorial ections are "nat, stale and unprofitable."

Whatever success the administration may have had in making senate chairmanship it cannot be denied that its numerous efforts to make and un make Senators have been in every instance the flattest sort of failures.

IN MISSOURI
President Grant actively interiered in behalf of his own favorite candidate, Hon. Charles D. Drake, but was most ignominiously defeated by the Scharz-Brown combination: every appliance known to political engineers was brought to bear, but to no avail. The people and State Legislature were bound to rebuke in a proper sufrit all federal interference

Senator McDonald's chances for re-election were ready good until it was known that he was the President's favorite, when his case occame hopeless, and he was easily beaten by the anti-administratio candidate, Hon. Powell Clayton.

IN ILLINOIS General John A. Logan's chauces were not regarded as any way promising until letters were received from the White House urzing his deleat, when his election came about as a matter of course. Those letters, by the way, are now in the possession of senator Logan, and are not likely to help the administration in the present emergency. NEW YORK

elects a United States Senator next year. The very flon. R. Conkling will be or rather is the adminis/ration candidate. He must be taken care of, but will be likely to look outside of the New York Legislature for rollef. It is understood that his a pirations are very forty—particularly since he has very maint hope of re-election to the United States Senate. Pointcans will nowever take motice that the fion to-score is the only gendine a limitistration candidate.

the administration candidate.

IN NEBRASKA

the administration candidate for United States Senator at the late senatorial election was the holi. John

In Thayer, who had served has State acceptably as
Senator for four years. I cannot learn that there
were any serious objections to als re-section for six
years more excepting that he was the acknowledged
faverite of trestment Grant and that the whole
power of the administration was crongin to bear in
his benall. The Legislature was strongly republicable,
but the importment and tyranical interference of
the administration in favor of Thayer secured his
defeat and elected in his stead flon. P. w. Hitencock.

I will give one characteristic illustration of the nature of some few of these federal interferences.

Mr. D. B. Bail was in the employ of the government at Omana, Neora-ka. A sound and thorough republican himself, he claimed the right to choose from among the nametous republican aspirants for the Nebrasaa senatorship which he should support. He choose to think that the present incumment senator, filtchcock, would make a cetter Senator than the administration candidate, thaver. For such an the administration candidate, thayer. For suc exercise of his undoubted rights he received the lowing interesting document, which speaks itsel:—

lowing interesting document, which speaks for itself:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, or B. MAIL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1-71.

SIR—It has been represented to the continuer ceneral that you, as an employe or this department, are in the most or indusping in investive and abuse of the Hoa, John M. Thayer, united States senator from Nebraska. The Fost-master General desires me to express to you his entire disapprobation of such a course. Mr. theyer is a personal and pointles friend or the frostmatter General, and he views with regret any manifestation of hostinity to his positional friends by those employed by him in the service prejudical to the cause or republicanism in the penning sections. Yours, Kruly, Superintendent hallway Mail Service.

D. B. Ball, Omaias, N. braska.

This Mr. Ball, it must be borne in mind, is a strict

Superintendent Kaliway Mail Service.

D. B. Balt, Omain, Nibraska.

This Mr. Ball, it must be borne in mind, is a strict party man—a regular out and out republican. He has not been charged with being unnathalt to the republican party. He merely saw fit to give his support to the candidate who did not happen to be the ravorte at the white House; and for his independence he was, of course, dismissed from the service of the United States.

The President and Postmaster General could not, however, dismiss the members of THE NEBRASKA LET SLATURE, and as a matter of course the administration candidate for United States Senator, Thayer, was defeated, and Mr. Bail's candidate elected. How is that for high?

Presidential interference in United States Senatorial elections don't pay.

TROUBLE BREWING IN THE CABINET.

Improbable Rumor Concerning Boutwell's Retention in the Cabinet-The Secretary's Disposal of Official Patronage-Injustice to the West-Boutwell a Fluancial Failure-The President's Covert Enemy-His Removal Necessary to Secure Harmony in the Republican Party.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1871.

A rumor has been circulating through the Treasury to-day that President Grant had decided to retain Secretary Boutwell permanently in the Cabinet. The employes under the patronage of the Secretary, and of Summer and Butler, and other New England inducaces, who compose almost the whole clerical force of the Department, are greatly clated in consequence. The President's few supporters and friends in the Treasury, occasional Western men, who with great difficulty procured some temporary insignificant positions, seem rather crestfalien. The retention of Boutwell precludes hope of their advancement and increases the probabilities of their rement and increases the probabilities of their removal upon the slightest pretext to make room for the unabated rush from New England for office. The rumor, however, cannot be traced to any retiable source, and is believed by many to be altogether without foundation. It is believed by sensible men and those who look at the situation disinterestedly that in Secretary Boutwell the President has an "elephant" on its hands that he has quietly and without disturbing party tranquility tried to dispose of, but such a commotion in Wall street and New England has been raised whenever the removal was contemplated that the President was forced, as it were, for the time to posipoue the matter.

moval was contemplated that the President was forced, as it were, for the time to postpone the matter.

All serious minded, reitable, sensible men, who have the success of the republican party at heart, its preservation and indity, and who are willing to put aside man-worship and personal preferences for party and principle, are united in their opinion that Boutwell has been a "dead weight" upon the administration, rendering it vastly unpopular with the masses everywhere, proving it an entire failure, and will be the means of defeating its President's chunces for renomination at the next Presidential convention. Furthermore, that the retention of Boutwell acknowledges the supremacy of Summer over the Chief Executive, which will humiliate and bring into contempt both the President and the party.

Mr. Boutwell's financial policy has been a short-sighted one, limited to the single idea of reduction of the national dots in the shortest possible time, without any regard to the wishes or interests of the masses, or any attempt to lighten their load of enermous taxation. His opposition to the repeal of the income tax rendered him odious to the people without regard to party. His hourding enormous quantities of gold in the Treasury vaults when it should have been put in the market, and the proceeds ap-

plied to the purchase of the Government bonds, has been severely consured by all but wall street operators. Personally he is the most uncopular Secretary that ever came into the treasury. He locks upon his clerks with as much contempt as a cariman upon his mule. He was active in procuring, from the present Congress, an increase of salary to heads of bureaue, and has asserted that the clerks were in receipt of all they carned, "and, in fact, were overpaid." He is narrow-minded, proud and selfsin, and looks with contempt upon all who do not come from the vicioity of the "Huo," from which he has never travelled except to Washington and Wall street.

never travelled of the "Huo," From which he has never travelled except to Washington and Wail street.

Western men are watching the President's course in regard to Boutwell with intense anxiety. They have been ignored and treated with contempt even by the Secretary, and the government patronage in his hands has never been bestowed in their direction. His removal and a recognition of their claims to some regard and the appointment of a popular and enlightened Western man in his place is the only saivation for the party or President.

It is known that Secretaries Boutwell and Delano are upon anything but friendly terms; indeed, their differences are such that it is presumed that both cannot remain in the Cabinet. As the latter is the President's firm firmd and trusted councilor it is not probable that his removal will take price very speedily, while it is believed that the former will soon have an opportunity of retiring to private life in the vicinity of the great "Hub," and remain hireafter in oblivion as a "financial faiture."

CANAL TOLLS.

Meeting of the New York State Commercial Union-Discussion on the Question of the Reduction of Tolls-Ex-Governor Sey mour's

Views on the Subject.

A convention of the New York State Commercial Union, formed in April, 1869, and consisting of repre entatives of the various commercial bodies this and other cities of the State interested in the canals, was beld yesterday, at 813 broadway, on a call from the State Central Committee of the Union. Nathaniel Sands, president of the State Central Com-

Peter Cooper delivered a lengthy address on the prospects of increased facilities of transport by using steam vessels instead of towed boats, which would increase the speed one-half and lessen the cost of transportation to under one fourth of the as the rivers, save the charge for maintenance. Mr. Niles, of Buffalo, remarked that the State and

city of New York had too much pride and too much

city of New York had too much pride and too much at stake to allow the Eric Canal to be vanquished by a mountain railroad in a sister State.

The following committees being appointed, the convention adjourned till three P. M.:—Committee on Resolutions—Judge Daly, Peter Cooper, William B.anchard, A. E. Masiera, U. U. Caleb, S. N. Baker, E. Gallagner, A. R. Gray, On Address—Absalom Nelson, Bunalo; E. S. Erown, C. R. Hincox, H. M. Barker, L. E. Shaw, David Farley and H. S. Howard.

EVENING SESSION.

Absalom Nelson, Buffalo, presided at the afternoon session. C. F. Montgomery, secretary, readletters of apology from Horato Seymour, Se intr. H. W. Genet, Senator William M. Tweed, James Headricks, Senator L. Shawes and C. S. King, of Toledo, Ohio. The last named gentiemen says "The Westmust have transportation," and gives the following proof of the necessity of a reduction of tolis on produce:—The State of lilinois cultivates 5,776,376 acres of other grain, and estimating corn at forty, wheat at fitteen and other grains at thirty bushels to the acres, we have a total of one State of 313,582,200 bushels.

On the motion of M. M. Caleb, of New York, a

On the motion of M. M. Caleb, of New York, a series of resolutions were passed to the effect "that the resolution now obeset the Legislature of the States for the amendment of the constitution by an article extending the time for the payment of the dest for which the canal revenues are pledged, so that the canal tolls may be reduce to the lowest possible point, should be adopted and raified."

After pointing out many advantages of the proposed measure the resolution concludes:—"By the proposed amendment the annual sum to be raised to pay such debt will be reduced from nearly two millions five hundred thousand dollars to about the hundred and eight—three thousand dollars, which can be easily raised from the canal revenues, together with ordinary repairs."

On the motion of H. Nies (Buffalo) the Committee on Address was directed to prepare a suitable address to the people of the State, and the scretary was directed to forward copies of the resolutions to the President and Speakers of both houses, with a request that they be read to their respective houses, and artined.

The following is the letter of the Hon. Horatio Seymour:— On the motion of M. M. Caleb, of New York, a

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Opinions of the Toronto Board of Trade on the Utility of the Huron and Ontario Ship Proposed Work.
TORONTO, March 31, 1871.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade on the question of sending a deputation to co-operate with the Western delegation in pressing the claims of the Huron and Ontario Canal on the High Commission, resolved that no deputation should be sent. The argument for and against the work may be summed up as follows:-

For the Work,-The expenditure of \$40,000,000 (its computed cost) in the neighborhood of Toronto: (its computed cost) in the neighborhood of Toronto; the shortening of the saling route west by 370 miles; the occupation and probable colonization of ten millions of acres of wild lands by English capitalists; the development of a vast region along the route; the projected Canadian Pacific Railroad; the passage of vessels of one thousand tons burden direct from Chicago to Liverpool via Humber river. The revenues of the canal are reckoned at (supposing it to be in working order to-day) §1,450,003 annually, and in 1850, at \$2,070,04; and the net that the canal would be fed with business by 700,000 square miles of territory between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains, not counting the region in the vaticy of the Red river and Saskatchewan, enough to foral fourteen States as large as Ohio.

Against the Work.—Its utter mutility and the absurdity—10,000,000 acres of land for the construction of a work which would be worthless; the dishonesty of inducing foreign capitalists to invest \$40,000,000 in a project which would never pay; the fact that, supposing the canal be serviceable, foreign grain would be cheapened to the destruction of our own trade; the fact that experienced lake capitains say they would not use the canal, for good and sound nautical reasons, even were they allowed to go through it free; the fact that vessels could not sail on it at a greater rate of speed than two miles an hour; the fact that while it would shorten the present route by 370 miles there would be no saying in time, owing to the slowness of navigation and difficult lockage. the shortening of the salling route west by 370

The Fentan Raid Cases to be Pressed on the Join: High Commission—Passage by Parin-ment of the British Columbia Resolutions. Ottawa, March 31, 1871.

In the Senate the Postmaster General stated that the claims of Canada for Fenian raid expenses had been submitted to the Joint High Commission at Washington. If they were not entertained the government would press them on the attention of the imperial government.

In the House of Commons, after the rejection of several amendments, the government plan for the admission of British Columbia into the Dommion and for the construction of a Pacific railroad were adopted by a vote of 91 to 70.

THE JERSEY JUGGERNAUT.

The Work of Death Goes Bravely On. The Work of Death Goes Bravely On.

The record of railroad slaughter in New Jersey, at
one time appailing, has ceased to excite surprise
from the frequency of casualities. Not many days
ago a man was killed at the Greene street crossing
of the New Jersey Railroad in Jersey City. Another man named William Jones was killed

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Election in Connecticut, Monday, April 3. next. A Governor, Lacutemant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller and twenty-one State Senators are to be elected. Four Congressi are also to be chosen. The following are the tickets in the neld:-GOVERNOR.

GOVERNOR.

Democratic.

James E. English.

Lenutenant Governor.

Julius Hotchkiss.

Marsha I Jewell.

Lenutenant Governor.

Morris Tyler.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Thomas M. Waller.

Hiram Appelman.

TREASURER.

Charles M. Pond.

David P. Nichols. COMPTROLLER, James W. Manning. Seth S. Logan.

Dist.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.

1—Alfred P. Goodrich.

2—John Kendrick.

3—John W. Scadman.

4—William H. Bernum.

COMPTROLLER.

James W. Manning.

Julius L. Strong.

Stephen W. Kellogg.

H. H. Starkweather.

George Coulng.

The gubernatorial candidates are the same that been before the people for four successive years. The votes in the last three elections were as

1868—Governor. 00,541 1°08—President. 47,951 1°03—Governor. 45,082 1870—Governor. 44,128 The present Congressional delegation from Connecticut consists of Messrs. Strong, Kellogg and Starkweather, republicans, and Mr. Barnum, demo crat. Mr. Strong was elected by 136 majority, Mr. Kellogg by 424 majority. Mr. Starkweather by 2,393 majority and Mr. Barnum by 1,169 majority.

Election in Rhode Island, Wednesday, April 5. Rhode Island elects State efficers on Wednesday April 5. The following ticket is in the field:-

GOVERNOR. Democratic.
Thomas Steere. Seth Padeiford.
Lieutenant Governor.
Charles R. Culier. Pardon W. Sievens,
BECRETARY OF STATE.
William J. Miller. John R. Bartlett.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.
George N. Bliss. William Sayles,
TREASHURE: William P. Condon. Samuel A. Parker.

At the last election the republican cloket was

thosen by a majority of 3,916.

Election in Michigan, Tuesday, April 4. On Tuesday, April 4, Michigan holds an election o choose a Judge of the Supreme Court, two Re gents of the State University and a member of Con gress in the Fourth district, to fill the vacancy United States Senate. The district gave a majority at the last election of 6,467.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comtemperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

1870. 1871. 1870. 1871.

3 A. M. 47 44 3P, M. 59 55 6 A. M. 48 44 6P, M. 59 55 9 A. M. 48 48 9P, M. 48 52 12 M. 48 48 5P, M. 48 52 12 M. 47 49 Average temperature yesterday. 49%

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 49%

The next lecture in the Free Course of Scientific Lectures for the People, at the Cooper Union, wil take place in the great Hall, this (Salurday) evening, at eight o'clock. The subject will be, "Slakspeare lliustrated by Readings," by Mr. J. C. Zacnos.

Coroner Young was yesterday called to St. Luke's Hospital to hold an inquest upon the body of Jame Wilson, a widower, forty years of age, who died from the effects of a fractured skull, received on Thursday afternoon, by falling through the hatch way of stevenson's brewery, corner of Thirty-nintl street and Tenth avenue, where he was employed.

The members of the William M. Tweed Club held their regular meeting last evening, and, as is the their regular meeting last evening, and, as is the case at every meeting thus far, a large number of members were elected and a stuli larger number proposed. The adairs of the clab are going on amouthly and harmoniously, and give evidence of a determination on the part of the members to make it second to none. The fresident, Mr. Thomas Shiels, is untiring in his efforts, and the success of the organization thus far is, no doubt, in a great measure to be attributed to him.

The Richard O'Grady Association, of the Sevent ward, held an enthusiastic meeting at 139 Madison street, on the evening of March 30, and enrolled tweive new members. This organization, which was started recently, is composed of some of the first citizens of the Seventh want and other portions of the city. The association, at the present time, numbers some seventy five members. The officers are—Stephen D. O'Keefe, President; John Carroll, Vice-President; William Benson, Treasurer, and Edward Burke, Secretary.

A large and well attended meeting of the Fifth Ward M. T. Brennan Association was held at their rooms in the Vanderbilt House last evening, the Fresident, Mr. Wm. H. Burns, in the chair. He stated the object of the meeting to be an approvation of the pass pointcal career of Mr. William M. Tweed. John H. Walsh, in a few well worded remarks, highly complimentary to the Nate Senator, named him as their choice, and as such renominated Mr. Tweed for re-election as State Senator. The meeting was entinsiastic in the interest of the above named gentleman.

The Workingwomen's Protective Union (No. 38 Bleecker street), has, during the past year, collected \$1,425 from defaulting employers for workingwomen, and during the first quarter of this year now just crossed it has collected the further sum of \$450, all without expense to the claimants. An advisory committee of ladies has recently become associated with the gentlemen who have initiario managed the altars of the Union, and under their auspices the aninversary of the Union will be held next Wednesday evening in Association Hall, at which Revs. heary Ward Beecher, S. H. Tyng, Jr. and James W. Gerard will deliver addresses.

The fourishing benefit association known as the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance—the father of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance—the father of the strapping gallow-glasses, which evoked the admiration of Ireland-in America on Patrick's Day—issued an address from the Grand Council to its 5,000 members. The address is not written by the ghost of Shane O'Neill, but is from the hand of their live president, James J. Traynor. Dark rumors have apparently pussed around to the effect that the Alliance was secturian and provincial in its composition. The address states that they welcome all irishmen, with the exception of the drunkard, the clitzen of ill-repute and peace disturber generally. Under this programme, if faithfully carried out, the Alliance is bound to increase and multiply.

A case of peculiarly harrowing nature was bro to the attention of Judge Scott, at Essex Market yesterday afternoon. Edward Murphy, a car conductor, complained that one Jane Kelly, residing in Ridge street, near Deisneer, the mother of his fleguinste coild, had abandoned the iniant to its late, actually refusing it nourishment. The mother, a woman thirty years of age, showing traces of former comeliness, has been in a state of constant incertaition for the just two months. She seemed uiterly judifferent and even callous to the position of herself and her off-spring. Some three months ago, in the course of her mad and reckless orgies, she had failen on the child, causing a fracture of the spine and leaving it a crippie for life. The appearance of the babe, now hardly six months old, was pittful in the extreme. Its intile features were pinched and weazened, the effect of long and painful suffering. The melancholy expression of its sunken eyes appealed to the sympathy of all in court. The father offered to pay its board in any institution, but the judge very properly committed both mother and child to the care of the Commissioners of Charittes and Correction. to the attention of Judge Scott, at Essex Market

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Two German Brewers Sufficiented to Death Between nine and ten o'clock yesterday m

two men named Louis Schlehner and Max Albrecht German brewers, met with a frightful death in the brewery of Mr. Fehleisen, on Morris and Essex Rallroad avenue, Newark. Louis was a new hand and had been in the brewery only about eight days and in the country only about as many more. He was instructed to clean out a beer tank, or vat. These, it appears, hold each some eighty or ninety barrels of beer. When the beer is all drawn it is necessary to cleanse the m. The beer creates a quantity of carbonic acid, gas, or foul air, sufficient to destroy life, and it is customary for the workmen before entering the manuele to test the tanks with a lighted candle. Louis was advised so to do by Fred Wilziek, but negicted doing it, and had scarcely disappeared through the bole when he heard a piercing cry. Albright, the engineer, rushed to his assistance, and, stopping down, tried to lift Louis out. The grip of the lister was so deathlike that Max could not release himself, and in his struggles he, too, fell in, and by the time assistance came both men were dead. Albrecht was about thirty, and leaves a family of a wife and three children. The other unfortunate man was single and a native of Stuttgar is, dermany. The county physician was not-fied, but no incused was deemed necessary.

PROSCRIPTIVE PARIS.

Severe Measures Against the Germans.

MONEYED ASPECT OF THE CASE

The Alsacians Resolved to Remain True to France.

BISMARCK'S SPIES EVERYWHERE.

General Aspect of Affairs in France.

Paris, March 15, 1871. Over ten thensand merchants, shopkeepers bankers, general dealers, manufacturers and hotel proprietors have signed the memorial at the Triounal of Commerce to exclude the Germans, and to prohibit them forever from engaging in trade and commerce in Paris.

NO MORE GERMANS-WHY? "We want no more spies." said a proprietor to me to-day. "My father employed many German clerks in his house in Paris, and they were constantly spending money, though they had insignificant The truth is they were in the pay of the Prussian government, and forwarded consolidated reports upon the habits, customs and tendencies of the people, as well as incidents at court, expositions of army discipline, official corruption, and by this means Bismarck knew France and of army discipline, official corruption learned its weaknesses. Do you suppose these tured to remonstrate against a permanent proscription of the Germans, urging that they were orderly, intelligent, trugal and industrious. I was

DOWN ON THEM. First-We have five milliards to pay. Germans hall not divide with us the trade and commerce which they have tried to destroy; nor shall they come here and work against the income of France which is to pay for their successes and conquests. Second-They are an offence to order, and enemies to French feeling and senument. They prefer

monotonous music, lives of torpid indulgence, and we know they look at us as a declining race. Third-All money getting by the Germans must be speculations upon our misfortunes. BOPES.

My own opinion is that the Germans will return to Paris in three months, and rumors are rile that Bis-marck will make a large abatement in indemnity if the French government will guarantee protection to German citizens and negotiate a treaty of commerce. FRENCH HATRED

against the Prussians is only a fitful outburst of bravado. This evanescent exhibition is apparent, because the French, whenever they get an opportunity, fraternize with the Germans and have a sort of respect for a Power both strong and temperate in its triumphs. There are no servants in the world that can replace the Germans in the hotels of Paris. They do, as a body, speak French, German and English, and often Spanish and Italian; are quick, Intelligent and respectful; can be secured for small pay, and are faithful to their obligations, and are, moreover, honest.

THE ALSACIANS. declining to be recognized as Germans, have adopted a rule that they will, for purposes of disunction, wear a hat band imprinted in gold letters, on a black ground, "Alsacian." Proprietors here, aware that French clerks and servants will not satisfy a large element of their foreign patronage, are determined to secure Alsacians as help.

Inducements are being offered to Americans and Englishmen to enter French houses and refill the lishmen, as Americans, at this moment, are not very po-utar, because of the late prociamation of President Grant. I learn that there are 40,000 good sain-ried places in Paris, and that all they want are applicants who speak French and English.

BFANIARDS AND PORTUGUESE are flocking to Paris in search of situations.

are nocking to Paris in search of situations,
REAL ESTATE
is declining every day.

No CREDIT
is to be placed upon the so-called spontaneous subscription to pay off the mational indeptedness to
Prussia. Cremieux, who subscribed 100,000 francs,

scription to pay off the mational indectedness to Prussia. Cremieux, who subscribed 100,000 france, is almost alone, and moneyed courage and patriotism are of no higher degree than the minitary patriotism of the late campaigners. What Germany is after, and France wil evenually concede, is a "treaty of commerce."

AREBIGAN AND ENGLISH CAPITALISTS are fearing and headsting to embark capital in Prance, first, because when the capital is invested in an enterprise for the patronage of Americans of English headsting to embark capital in Prance, first, because when the system of internal taxation about to be adopted, similar to that in the United States, will prevent any large number of Americans of English from staying permanently in Paris. Second, that all values of a personal character will be so high that living will be cheaper both in England and America than here. I know an American resident who hought a house on the Avenue Pimperatrice for two of france, and he now declares that he would sell the samp property for Education France and quit Paris. All capitalists are very timid.

Testerday the Paris mob old another feat of covardice. They arrested an officer near the Basuleic, who escaped by a russ and was rescued by the authorities at the prine.

It means that Menotti Garibaldi is in town, and

Irremitary posters continue to be put up about town.

It is said that Menotti Garibaldi is in town, and the interence is that he has dome to accept or to negotiate for the command of the National Guarda, which has been tendered to his father.

The discussioned said insationations to Vinoy and D'Aurelles are confined to battainous aiready disaffected, and the force of this wody do not outnumber actually two thousand.

Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo and all the extremists are been in Paals.

Most Aventim, singularly amough, still defies the government, and matter there are yet unchanged. The theatres are nearly all in running order; the caffs chanteur, the Vuentimo and places of unbridied amusement are gayer, more licentious than ever.

bridled singustation of the cover.

Paris, flooded with journalists, awaits some climax to the difficulties how existing between the "reus" and Vinoy; but to-they is tranquil. Show ici this morning; but as I write—five P. M.—the weather is

Scenes at the Santila-Blumarch's Alarming System of International Espisance-The Rests Question-Montmartre and All the

PARIS, March 16-6 P. M. Up to this hour the red dag still dies from the hand Up to this hour the red dag still dies from the hand of the glided figure of "Liberty" on the summit of the Bastile Column of July. I was there this morning, and the same idle gossips, the same lifetess, but loud-taiking, craxy fanatics made a circle about the base, admiring all the placards which "liberty, equality and fraternity" could suggest. In large, black characters, on a white board, was

"THE REPUBLIC UNIVERSAL" and all along up to the cornice of the crowning gallery were inscriptions signifying socialism and anarchy. Sailors were looking down on the crowd from the summit, and were seemingly little pleased with the type of republicanism displayed at their feet. The Bas-tile is most beautifully dressed—wreaths of symmortelles, variegated flags, gay streamers, pendant anchors and white and mourning. The discussions about the Palace I found to be the old story—more money, less labor for the poor, fewer privileges and a reduction of fortunes of the rich. This is what is meant here by red flags; let the world be not deceived. The "reda" look ugly and feroclous, but their appearance exceeds their capacity to act, and, I believe, their desire to do.

An alarming report has reached me that Bismarck has his spies and reporters in every capital of Europe, in every manufacturing town and chief city, and that the United States are filled with his city, and that the United States are filled with his correspondents, some travelling and others resident. These men, it is said, are charged with missions to vaunt the importance of Germany; to secure the fidelity of every emigrant to the fatherland and to spread by Jesuitical influences German to the same manner as the Church has profited by a powerful and concrete mechanism of espionage. It is cialmed that Germany, copying after the cides tactics of the Roman Church, seeks a pre-eminence for her institutions, and while seemingly smiling on the United States.

she really looks to her as a future dependency of the German empire. It is true that I have heard many Germans entertain this view; but I never believed it was with the idea that, by the rapid propagation of the Germans, by their enterious wealth, patient industry and good cluzenship they could ever nope to control North America.

as Senator from Missouri, is one of the leaders, one of the propagantists of this design, though he has not been in good odor with those who made and supported him. His career, my informant believes, is a beginning of a test of the German colonization scheme in the United States.

The Porce at Yursanlles.

THE FORCE AT VERSALLES.

Twelve thousand men are now at Versailles as the guard of the National Assembly.

Great difficulties are apprehended to day because of the rents talling due on property, the amount of indebteuness of which was abased in times by the

government of Trocau.

THE DEATH OF CHARLES HUDE
has made a sad impression here. He was a man so
amiable, so noble in his personal character and with
such brilliant prospects that all journ as pay his
memory tributes of deserved praise.

Twenty thousand new French troops have left the
vicinity of Paris for Orleans.

Twenty thousand new French troops have left the vicinity of Faris for Grienas.

MONTMARTHE LAST MIGHT.

Generals (Nationals) were convened on the top of Montmarire last might. Flourens, who is condemned to death, was elected a member of the Central committee. Garbaid has been appointed General-in-Chief of the National Guard. Menotti Garbaid Chef d'Etat Mayor. A salute was fired in honor. Montrouge, Clichy and La Chapeile are in the hands of the "reas."

The Ferocity of the Paris Mob-Herrible Scene on the Place de la Bestille-Narrow Escape of Three Sergents de Ville from Being Thrown Into the River-They are Almost Beaten to Death.

The National gives the following account of a scene which took place on the Place deta Bastille, giving another instance of the feroclous nature of

scene which took place on the Place de la Bastille, giving another instance of the ferocious flature of the Paris mob:—

A similar scene to that of the 14th February happened on the lain March on the Place de la Bastille. There was a meeting of the commanders of Nation it disard bastalloss in the carle situated at the corner of the boulevard Beaumarchas and Richard Lenor. An insivilius, who was dressed in the uniform of the National duard and wore a kup without a number, was sealed at the nack of the Ball and was seen to take noise. One of the commanders observing this suspicious looking man, inquired on him to what battalion of the National Guard an elected him, saying, "As you wear the uniform of the Sational Guard and of aspy." "It was that hairstony yet are in an interest, and, seeths him, eron, med, "lifer is a Negeric & Pille he is the man who broke my head last vear," and with that he struck him in the face. The set Negeric & Pille he is the man who broke my head last vear," and with that he struck him in the face. The set Negeric & Pille he is the man who broke my head last vear," and with that he struck him in the face. The set Negeric & Pille he is the man who broke my head last vear," and with that he same fashion and a fight cusued. The commanders, however, interfered and ejected both combatants. The immense grown which was congregating around the pince on hearing that a Sey et of Ville had just been arrested at once coilected around the combatants and selace the argent, threatening to put him to death. At this moment two of ms comrades, one dressed as Mobile and the other as an artillery solder, interfered in order to resone him. The crowd at once and spat in his face. At this sight the mob became still more inturbated against the princer and dragged all the three lite nearest post of the National Guard. The commander of the post, newver, refused to receive them, but the mob who had been all this wille belaboring the pour prisoners with canes, kicks and stones, and advised the crowd-that were an in

The Montmartrists at Work-Their Programme-They Look Out for the Louves

and Fishes.

The Paris journal La Liberté, one of the organs of the Commune, says that the National Guard of Montmartre will only disarm on the following conditions:-

ditions:—
The election of a Commander-in-Chief is one of the first conditions. With a popular chief at its heat the National Guard will have a sufficient guarantee. The cannons would be collected in a park belonging to the National Guard. The sacund condition is more radical. The dissolution of the National Assembly, which having up constitutional mandate has no right whatever to legislate.

3. The convocation of a Constitutional Assembly, to sit in Paris.

4. Daily pay to every National Guard until the resumption

Several commanders of the National Guard have formed themselves into a committee and published the following declaration as their programme:—
The republican principle should be placed beyond all discussion.
The republican government being the government

The republican government being the governmen of the people by the people, every citizen has no only the right but also the duty to defend the republican institutions. In consequence, the undersigned commanders o battalions declare that they are firmly resolved to detend the republic by all possible means against all those who should dare to attack it, and that the protest against, and will oppose by all the means it their power, every attempt at total or partial disarmament of the National duard.

[Here follow the signatures.]

OPENING AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Yesterday was opening day at Lord & Taylor's, and the display of magnificent goods was something worth seeing. In every department of the large establishment the most elegant fabrics were draped with artistic combinations of color, and the tout ensemble was beautiful in the extreme. All day long the counters were thronged with ladies eager to see the charming new goods and the distingué styles, and the multitude of clerks were busy from morning till night satisfying the curiosity of the fair visitors. In the silk and lace departments exquisite gros grains and moire antiques of the loveliest shades violet, clet blue, drap and cameo tints, sea green rose and salmon were arranged so as to bring out their lustrous beauty the most effectively, while

violet, ciel bine, dran and cameo tinis, sea green, rose and salmon were arranged so as to bring out their lustrous beauty the most effectively, while costly point and thread at a shaw's heighten the charm of the silks, and were in their turn displayed by the contrasting colors. Everything desirable in salk is seen here, from the sheeny grost grain, lit for a queen, to the simple check or stripe at one dollar a yard. A brand of back silk, called futile sublimes, as shown at \$1.75, and is warranted to wear well, at the same time equaling more expensive goods in appearance. From this low figure to the elegant bonner silk at cleven dollars, there is every grade of black grost grain that the feminine heart could desire. The line of rancy silks is especially complete.

Some charming novelies in laces are shown in the shape of overdresses of point and applique, of every degree of beauty and delicacy, ranging in price from \$400 to \$4,000. These exquisite sets combine overdress, founce, sleeves and cape, and when worn over silk the effect is superty. Point lace founces at \$100 a yard, shawls, charming little jackets, handkerchiefs, parassel and fan covers, collars and capes, or thread duchesse and valenchenes, form an array of beauty fascinating to a genune lover of rare lace.

DRESS GOODS.

In the dress goods department a very large assortment is shown, desirable as to quality and price. A line of cheetily pophina, twenty-eight lackes in width, with all wool filling, is marked at twenty-five cents, These goods appear in the gray effects, and will make very styless auits, class- mobiairs, double width, are shown at thrity-seven cents, and silk warp mohairs, from sixty-two cents to one dollor. Princess Louise surfungs of different fabrics are a novetty. These goods are woven with a fringe and heading of asain bands at one edge for frumming. Large foulards and plain foulacts, in all the new shades most desirable for street costumes, are shown. Great last, organdes, princed lawns, lines sautings and name of the olite depa

hemselves. An have ample opportunity and his assistant. Mr. Warrin, were as u uni courteous and attentive in escorting the crowns of visitors through the various departments and explaining the beauties and novelies arounding on every skid.

SETTLING A MURDER CASE.—The suit against Michael Desmond, for killing Whilam Handerson, in Madison county, ill., in the year 1864, and which was taken to Jersey county to be tried, was dismissed last Thesday. He circula a compromise with the widow of Henderson by paying her